

Chapter 1

Summary

1. SUMMARY

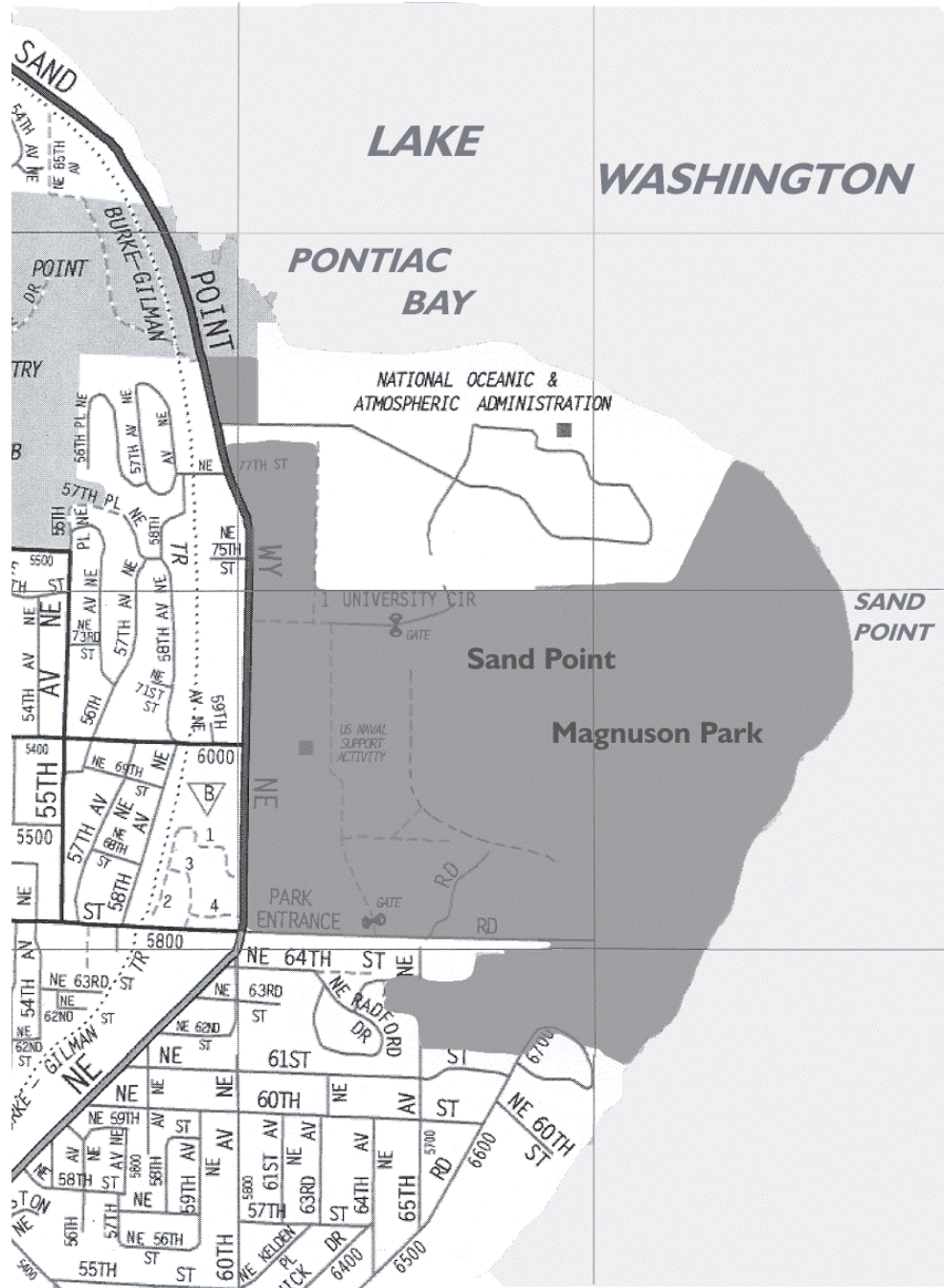
1.1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Seattle, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) is proposing to redevelop a portion of the former Puget Sound Naval Station, Seattle through the development of athletic fields and courts, wetland and upland habitat, and an integrated drainage system within a large area of Sand Point Magnuson Park (SPMP), which is located in the northeastern portion of Seattle, Washington (see **Figure 1.1-1**). Sand Point Magnuson Park (including all of the project site for the proposed action) is located within the former boundaries of the Puget Sound Naval Station, Seattle, a major military installation operated by the U.S. Navy. A large portion of the former naval station, which primarily included the land used for a military airfield, was transferred to the City for park use in 1970. The Navy transferred another parcel including administrative, residential and operations buildings to the City in 1997, following extensive study of the appropriate reuse of that parcel.

Sand Point Magnuson Park currently includes a total area of 352 acres, including 30 acres within the property boundary administered by other entities (see **Figure 1.1-2**). The geographic scope of the proposed action includes approximately 153 acres, or about 43 percent of the total park area, generally located within the southern and eastern sectors of park. Existing uses within the project site include two areas with multiple grass-surfaced athletic fields, six tennis courts, two picnic areas, park roadways and trails, parking lots, some remaining naval station buildings and related facilities, and extensive, unmanaged open space areas. Some of these uses would be redeveloped or reconfigured in their present locations, while others would be replaced under the proposal. Park uses within the original Sand Point Magnuson Park property and adjacent to the project site, including a boat launch, a beach area and an off-leash dog exercise area, would remain in their current (or currently proposed) configuration and would not be modified as part of the proposed action. Similarly, the scope of the proposed action does not extend into the area of former Navy buildings along the western edge of the Sand Point site, which are being redeveloped for a variety of community, recreational and residential uses.

The Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), as the lead agency under the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), has determined that the proposed project may have a significant adverse effect on the environment. Therefore, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). DPR has prepared this Final EIS pursuant to the SEPA rules (WAC Chapter 197-11) and the applicable provisions of the Seattle Municipal Code (SMC). The Draft EIS was circulated in January 2002 for review by agencies and the public. DPR considered all formal review comments on the Draft EIS and incorporated responses to those comments in this Final EIS.

**Figure 1.1-1
Location Map**



**Figure 1.1-2
Project Vicinity Map**

1.2 PURPOSE AND USE OF THIS EIS

The purpose of this EIS is to inform the Mayor of Seattle and the Seattle City Council about significant adverse and positive impacts that are likely to occur if the proposed Sand Point Magnuson Park Drainage, Wetland/Habitat Complex and Sports Fields/Courts Project is approved by the City Council and implemented by DPR. The EIS does not purport to identify all conceivable environmental impacts that might result from the proposed action, and it specifically omits discussion of potential impacts that were determined through the scoping process as unlikely to be significant (per SMC 25.05.448). The EIS focuses attention on the potentially significant impact topics, based on the nature of the project components and the key issues identified through the scoping process.

The EIS describes the affected environment for each pertinent element of the environment, assesses the significance of likely impacts for that element, discusses possible mitigation measures that could avoid or reduce the expected impacts, and identifies significant adverse environmental impacts that could not be avoided. SEPA and the SMC do not require the City to mitigate each adverse environmental impact identified, nor do they require the City to deny the proposed action if there would be impacts that could not be mitigated. The purpose of the EIS is simply to portray for the City Council the possible effects (beneficial as well as adverse) of the proposal and alternative courses of action, so that the Council can make a reasoned assessment of the impacts and an informed choice among alternatives. The Council will then weigh the information presented in the EIS, along with information on social, economic and other pertinent considerations, in determining whether to proceed with the proposal (SMC 25.05.448).

This EIS for the Sand Point Magnuson Park Drainage, Wetland/Habitat Complex and Sports Fields/Courts Project documents a discrete portion of a phased environmental review process for DPR planning and project-level activities at the Sand Point site. To a degree, this EIS tiers on the Sand Point Reuse Project Final EIS, which the City released in October 1996. The Reuse Project EIS (City of Seattle, 1996) addressed both project-specific and “non-project” or programmatic actions proposed for the western 151-acre parcel of the Sand Point site that was transferred to the City in 1997. Phased environmental review of a sequence of actions spanning project planning and implementation is intended to allow lead agencies and decision makers to focus on issues that are ready for consideration and decision at the appropriate time, and to exclude from consideration issues already decided or not yet ready for decision. The Reuse Project EIS included varying levels of detail for the many project and non-project actions addressed in the document, depending on the nature and proposed implementation timing for the respective actions. The City’s intent with the 1996 EIS was to provide legally sufficient review for all of the subject non-project actions (e.g., adoption of defined Sand Point amendments to the Seattle Comprehensive Plan and approval of the Physical Development Management Plan for Sand Point), and for the project actions expected to be ready for permitting within the ensuing 2 years. The 1996 EIS provided environmental review for the programmatic guidance established in the reuse plan to develop sports fields and restore wetlands in what the plan designated as the Magnuson Park Open Space/Recreation Expansion Area. The current EIS provides project-level detail and environmental review specifically for the Drainage, Wetland/Habitat Complex and Sports Fields/Courts Project, which is possible and appropriate now that DPR has developed a specific design for the project.

Conversely, DPR has not attempted in this EIS to document project-level review of other proposed DPR actions for other locations on the Sand Point site. Some of the project-specific actions addressed in the

Reuse Project EIS have already been implemented following their review in the 1996 EIS and need not be reevaluated in the current EIS. Other actions that are currently pending for the Sand Point site are independent of the drainage, wetland/habitat and sports fields project, based on location, funding and/or sponsorship considerations, and are or will be undergoing independent environmental review. Please refer to Section 2.6 for additional discussion of the status of other Sand Point projects.

1.3 OBJECTIVES FOR THE PROPOSAL

The development of Sand Point Magnuson Park has been an ongoing community discussion for decades, since before the final closing of the Navy airfield in 1970. A consistent theme in the various plans developed for the peninsula was the creation of a City park. Plans for the park developed for the City in the 1970s (Jones and Jones, 1975), the 1980s (Worthy and Associates, 1988) and the 1990s (by Haag and Associates, EDAW, Inc. and Jones and Jones) each include the development of sports fields, sports courts, wetlands and habitat areas. The City Council has affirmed its goals for the development of the park over the years through a variety of actions.

The City Council has approved the Seattle Parks and Recreation Plan 2000 (Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, 2000), the Joint Athletic Fields Development Program (Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, 1997a), the Sand Point Physical Development Management Plan (City of Seattle, 1997b) and the Sand Point Magnuson Park Concept Design (1999) as amended (2001). The combination of these documents provides the statement of objectives for the proposal.

The focus of this proposed project was included as part of the programmatic Environmental Impact Statement completed in 1996 for the Sand Point Reuse Plan (City of Seattle, 1996). Based on that environmental review, the City Council approved Resolution 29249 approving the Sand Point Physical Development Management Plan (PDMP). The PDMP identified the Magnuson Park Open Space/Recreation Expansion Area.

Much of the south end of the naval station property was identified as being added to Sand Point Magnuson Park. Park improvements identified for this area included creating an improved park entrance at the intersection of NE 65th Street and Sand Point Way NE and providing additional sports fields and open space. The principal considerations defined in the Physical Development Management Plan for the development of this area are:

- Expand recreational opportunities
- Enhance open space and natural areas
- Demonstrate environmental sensitivity
- Improve accessibility
- Reuse historic resources

The 1997 Physical Development Management Plan states that:

A large area at the south end of the Navy Base, immediately adjacent to the existing Magnuson Park can be readily added to the park. This area includes land in the existing entrance corridor to the Park from the intersection of NE 65th and Sand Point Way NE, the Navy's Commissary and Exchange area, the existing sports fields, and the recreation

center in Building 47. Use of much of this area has been contemplated since the original "Sand Point Park" plan for Magnuson Park was prepared in 1975. The Commissary area and removal of the buildings in that area will allow for a better roadway and separate bicycle/pedestrian access to the park, as well as allow the restoration of the former "Mud Lake" wetlands that existed until the Navy airfield was built in the 1930s. Acquisition and reuse of Building 345 in this area will also allow for a park maintenance facility to be developed consistent with the original park plan and as recommended in the Department of Parks and Recreation's 1993 COMPLAN.

Park Entrance/Circulation

At present, the entrance to Magnuson Park is via a narrow, half-mile long corridor through the southern part of the Navy property. There is some tree planting alongside the road only in the westerly end of the corridor; there is none in the easterly end along the edge of the Navy commissary facilities. There is also no sidewalk covering the full length of the entryway.

Widening of the roadway, separate bicycle and pedestrian pathways alongside the roadway (with some greater degree of horizontal separation from the roadway where desirable to follow the contours of the steep hillside into the park), and appropriate tree plantings and other landscaping improvements are proposed, consistent with the character of Magnuson Park.

Building 15 may be demolished to make way for open space improvements pending the resolution of its status as a historic structure. Existing fencing in the access corridor would be removed and new fencing installed only where necessary to separate park areas from adjacent uses. Additional pedestrian connections from Sand Point Way NE to Magnuson Park would encourage foot traffic and help integrate the Park with nearby neighborhoods.

Open Space and Wetlands

Removal of the former Commissary area facilities will allow for the restoration of the former wetlands, called Mud Lake, that existed there prior to the establishment of the Naval Base. Following the removal of structures and pavement, extensive grading and planting would be undertaken to create a complex ecosystem of wet meadows, scrub thickets, emergent vegetation and open water similar to that which previously existed. Runoff flows from the Navy Base to the west are routed to Lake Washington via a storm drain system, but could be intercepted and discharged into the wetlands system. The new wetlands would greatly improve Magnuson Park's value as a wildlife habitat area. These wetlands, coupled with perimeter pedestrian pathways and several well-placed viewpoints, will also increase the utility of the site for environmental education and recreational pursuits such as bird watching.

The only building in the commissary area proposed for retention is Building 345, a one-story utilitarian structure built in 1976 for use as a service station. With minimal remodeling the structure can serve as a park maintenance facility that would include office, lunchroom and changing room spaces as well as storage for tractors and other maintenance equipment. An adjacent service yard would be well-screened and appropriately landscaped to fit the park setting. Buildings 193, 228, 244, 301, 308, 340, 341, 342, and 344 would be demolished and

surrounding pavements removed to create the wetlands and open space noted above. Existing fencing may be removed in order to integrate this area with the remainder of Magnuson Park.

Sports Fields and Playgrounds

The existing sports field area includes two softball diamonds, an open field sport area for soccer and related sports, and nearby picnic and playground areas. Initially these facilities would be added to Magnuson Park in their present form, with little modification or repair. Outfield fences on one or both of the softball fields may be relocated to allow for their use for baseball. Areas adjacent to Building 244, a small storage structure that would be removed, could be improved to serve as additional sports field space, most likely for softball. Eventually, however, further improvements would be needed to meet the burgeoning demand for sports field facilities. A "cloverleaf" of four softball diamonds is recommended to be developed near the western edge of the Park.

Additional soccer fields may also be developed between the former Navy sports fields and the existing sports meadow at Magnuson Park.

Other development recommended in the sports field vicinity to blend the existing Magnuson Park with lands proposed for acquisition from the Navy includes a large unstructured open space, additional park restroom facilities, and a substantial play area for young children. Reuse of the existing roadway is proposed to provide access from the main park roadway to the new parking and related facilities. Fencing that separates the Navy sports fields from the existing park would be removed.

Following the adoption of the 1997 Physical Development Management Plan, refinement of the plans for the Park continued. In 1999 the City Council approved Resolution 30063 providing additional guidance on the design for Sand Point Magnuson Park. With the adoption of Resolution 30063, the Council approved the Sand Point Magnuson Park Concept Design, which provided updates to the Physical Development Management Plan. In April 2001, the City Council approved Resolution 30293, which amended the Magnuson Park Concept Design and Resolution 30063. Resolution 30293 provided additional guidance from the City Council on the sports fields and courts configuration. The overall objectives for the development of the sports fields and open space wetlands project remained essentially the same through the adoption of those Resolutions.

In addition to the 1997 Physical Development Management Plan and the 1999 Magnuson Park Concept Design, the City Council has also approved a Joint Athletic Fields Development Program (JAFDP). The JAFDP provides programmatic guidance to the Parks Department on the development of athletic facilities citywide. The JAFDP addresses facilities at both Parks Department and Seattle School District properties. That document identifies the development of fields at Sand Point Magnuson Park. The original document approved in 1997 outlined numerous specific fields and amenities to be included at Sand Point Magnuson Park. The draft 2002 JAFDP update (City of Seattle Department of Parks and Recreation, 2002) likewise identifies Sand Point Magnuson Park as a location for development for a number of sports fields and indicates that the Pro Parks Levy would provide funding for the development of several fields at this site.

The Sand Point Magnuson Park Concept Design provides the graphic outline of the project components included in the current proposal. The Concept Design clarifies the project objectives, originally stated as principle consideration in the PDMP, by demonstrating graphically the balance between expanding recreational opportunities, enhancing open space and natural areas, and improving accessibility. The text in Resolution 30063 further clarifies the Council's objectives related to expanding recreational opportunities by stating that 5 baseball/softball fields, 6 tennis courts and 2 soccer fields will be lighted. The Council also stated that 11 fields will have synthetic turf and 4 will have natural grass surfaces. The Council left open the possibility of lighting other fields pending additional public input and review.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSAL AND ALTERNATIVES

This EIS focuses on the proposed action, which is for the Department of Parks and Recreation to implement the Sand Point Magnuson Park Drainage, Wetland/Habitat Complex and Sports Fields/Courts Project. The project as proposed is described in detail in **Section 2.2** of the EIS. The EIS also addresses one action alternative to the proposal, referred to as the lesser-capacity alternative, and the no action alternative (see **Section 2.3 and 2.4**, respectively, for complete descriptions). The three alternatives are briefly summarized below.

1.4.1 Proposed Action

The proposal includes development of an integrated sports field and courts complex, a wetland/habitat complex, a drainage system, and a circulation system. The guiding concept for the proposal is to integrate the physical features and functions of all of the project components. Specifically, the proposal includes:

- 11 sports fields that would have all-weather, synthetic surfaces and would be lit;
- a sports meadow for both scheduled and unstructured play activities, accommodating up to 4 additional full-size sports fields, that would have a natural grass surface and not be lit;
- replacement of 6 existing tennis courts, a parking lot and access road with wetland/habitat features (the tennis courts to be replaced in the future with approximately 14 courts as part of an adjacent project)
- an inline-skate hockey surface, 3 basketball courts, 3 sand volleyball courts and an open lawn flex space;
- a wetland/habitat complex of approximately 65 acres, with an open-water lagoon connection to Lake Washington between the existing swim beach and the boat launch;
- a total of approximately 991 parking spaces, including 867 spaces with security lighting;
- three building complexes to house restrooms, concession stands and maintenance and education facilities for the sports field, sports meadow and wetland/habitat areas;
- reconfiguration of NE 65th Street within the park boundary, and two interior park roadways;
- a pedestrian trail system through the sports fields and around the wetland/habitat area, some of which would be designed to support cross-country running competition; and,
- relocation and replacement of existing utilities as necessary.

1.4.2 Lesser-Capacity Alternative

The lesser-capacity alternative that is analyzed in **Chapter 3** of the EIS is similar to the proposed action, particularly with respect to its overall footprint within the park, and also includes a sports field complex, a wetland/habitat complex, integrated drainage, and a circulation system. The lesser-capacity alternative would accommodate a considerably lower volume of sports field use, however, and a somewhat smaller acreage of wetland/habitat complex. The primary differences with respect to the proposed action are that fewer of the sports fields would have all-weather surfaces and lighting, and an existing roadway and parking lot in the interior of the park would not be removed and replaced with wetland area. Specifically, the lesser-capacity alternative includes:

- 3 sports fields (rather than the 11 with the proposal) that would have all-weather, synthetic surfaces and would be lit;
- 7 new sports fields that would have natural-grass surfaces and would not be lit;
- a somewhat smaller sports meadow area that would have natural grass surfaces and would not be lit;
- 6 existing tennis courts southeast of the sports meadow to remain, with approximately 8 new courts to be added as part of an adjacent project
- basketball courts and volleyball courts;
- a wetland and habitat area of approximately 62 acres with an open-water lagoon connection to Lake Washington immediately north of the boat launch;
- reconfiguration of NE 65th Street within the park boundary, and two interior park roadways;
- a total of approximately 393 lit and 672 unlit parking spaces;
- retention of the existing sports meadow parking lot and access road;
- two new buildings (rather than the three with the proposal) to house restrooms, concession stands and maintenance and education facilities for the wetland habitat area and the sports fields;
- a scaled-down pedestrian trail system through the sports fields and around the wetland habitat area; and
- existing utilities would be relocated as necessary.

1.4.3 No Action Alternative

The no action alternative represents the most realistic expectation of future conditions if the proposal for a wetland/habitat complex, drainage system, and sports fields/courts were not implemented by the Department of Parks and Recreation. Given the condition of the existing park facility, a few minimal improvements would be expected to occur without the proposal. These would include major maintenance improvements to the drainage and irrigation system at the existing sports fields in Sand Point Magnuson Park. The former Navy Commissary facility, which includes five buildings at the south end of the project area, would be demolished regardless of the disposition of the proposed action. These buildings present a substantial security issue for the City and would likely be demolished even without the project as proposed. The parking areas at the commissary site would remain paved and open to general parking. The existing sports fields at Sand Point would remain in their current condition. The current undeveloped area east of the Sand Point sports fields and south of the existing tennis courts would remain largely unchanged, although the composition of the vegetation would change over time through natural growth and succession. In addition, implementation of the Vegetation Management Plan for the park would result in removal of non-native invasive species within natural habitat areas and replacement with native

species. Minor improvements would be made to the existing pedestrian circulation system through the maintenance of trails. The existing parking would remain in its current configuration. Existing utilities would remain in place.

1.5 SUMMARY COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

1.5.1 Environmental Impacts

A comparative summary of the expected impacts of the proposed action, the lesser-capacity alternative and the no-action alternative has been prepared to assist decision makers and the public in understanding the environmental choices among the alternatives. This summary is provided in **Table 1.5-1**. Review of the table allows a quick comparison of the impacts of the proposal to those of the other alternatives. The entries in the table are consolidated versions of the impact conclusions documented in **Chapter 3** of the Final EIS for the respective elements of the environment.

1.5.2 Mitigation Measures

Sections 3.1 through 3.13 in Chapter 3 of the EIS include separate discussions of available mitigation measures following the presentation of the impact analysis for each element of the environment. The treatment of mitigation measures is keyed to the impact results; potential mitigation measures are identified if significant environmental impacts might be expected, but need not be addressed if significant impacts are not identified.

The discussions of mitigation measures distinguish between proposed mitigation and possible mitigation. Proposed measures are those that have been adopted by the project proponent (the Department of Parks and Recreation, in this case) and incorporated into the construction and/or operation plans for the project. Possible or potential measures are those that have been identified through the impact analysis as measures that the proponent could consider to address identified impacts, but has not yet adopted or incorporated into project plans.

The status of proposed and potential mitigation measures, as of the release of the Final EIS, is summarized by element as follows:

- **Earth and Water:** temporary erosion and sediment control measures, as required under the construction stormwater permit, would be applied to limit erosion and associated impacts to water from surface disturbance created by the project. Dust-suppression plans and measures would also be applied, and sampling for potential soil or groundwater contamination would be conducted where applicable.
- **Plants/Wetlands:** the wetland/habitat component of the project is focused on expanding the net wetland acreage and improving wetland function on the project site; some existing wetlands on the site would remain and be enhanced and new wetland areas would be created. In addition to the wetland creation and enhancement measures, runoff to the wetland/habitat complex would be pre-treated to provide a source of clean water to the complex.
- **Wildlife and Fish:** wetland and upland habitat expansion would benefit a variety of wildlife species, as would measures to plant desired vegetation and create structure and diversity on the site. Fencing, signage and other features would be incorporated into the project design to control

human use within the wetland/habitat complex and minimize potential human disturbance impacts.

- **Energy and Natural Resources:** programmable light systems would be used to minimize energy consumption, while similar measures would be used to conserve water used for irrigation of project facilities.
- **Noise:** compliance with the City's noise ordinance, along with ongoing monitoring, would be the primary tool to limit construction noise impacts in surrounding areas. Proposed measures to mitigate operational noise include use of resilient materials on backstops, prohibiting use of loudspeakers and similar noise sources, and monitoring of actual compliance with noise standards. Additional potential measures available for consideration include sports field design changes, such as rotating the orientation of some of the fields, and limiting the hours of field operation.
- **Aesthetics:** application of the Sand Point Magnuson Park design standards would maintain the quality of views of the project site; measures such as treatments of light poles and screening in selected locations could be considered
- **Light and Glare:** the primary mitigation approach is to employ the latest technology to minimize light trespass from the sports field lighting systems, to comply with adopted light trespass standards. Additional potential measures available for consideration include shielding or comparable measures for adjacent on-site residential uses; using higher poles and luminaire mounting heights; coordinating with plans for future development of additional homeless transitional housing; and restricted hours of nighttime operation.
- **Historic and Cultural Preservation:** compliance with required procedures and analyses associated with removal of one historic structure would ensure impacts would be limited.
- **Land Use, Recreation, Transportation and Public Services and Utilities:** no significant impacts were identified for these resources, consequently no mitigation measures were proposed. However, a project-specific construction traffic plan would be developed and implemented to minimize disruption of traffic on neighborhood streets by project construction activities.

1.5.3 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

For several elements of the environment, the impact analysis indicated that project effects would either be beneficial or, if adverse, would not reach the level of significance. In several other cases the identified impacts were potentially significant, but could be reduced to an insignificant level with the application of standard mitigation measures (such as the City noise control ordinance and the Sand Point Magnuson Park design standards). One unresolved issue associated with the proposed action concerns the potential for significant adverse impacts from sports field lights on the existing homeless transitional housing area between Sand Point Way NE and Sportsfield Drive within Sand Point Magnuson Park, and possibly on some units in the Radford Court apartment complex. These potential impacts appear to be unavoidable with the project as proposed, and evaluation to date has not identified mitigation measures that would necessarily limit these impacts to an insignificant level. The project design does incorporate all technical measures identified in the City's lighting design guidelines, however. Operational measures that would reduce lighting impacts to an insignificant level also appear to be available.

**Table 1.5-1
Environmental Impacts of the Alternatives**

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
EARTH		
Grading and clearing of virtually all of 153-acre project site in four primary construction phases over approximately 10 years. Post-construction conditions would include gradual slopes from west to east, as at present.	Grading and clearing activities similar in type and extent to proposed action; somewhat less extensive grading because sports meadow area would not be expanded, existing tennis courts and sports meadow parking lot retained.	Grading and clearing activities limited to demolition of several existing buildings. Existing paved areas on project site to remain, existing compacted soils conditions to continue.
Limited short-term erosion and sedimentation potential from ground-disturbing activities; impacts kept to insignificant levels through Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Control (TESC) measures.	Insignificant short-term erosion and sedimentation impacts, similar to proposed action.	Negligible short-term erosion and sedimentation impacts.
No slope stability or geologic hazard impacts.	No slope stability or geologic hazard impacts.	No slope stability or geologic hazard impacts.
WATER		
Sheet, shallow and channel flow characteristics in post-construction drainage patterns. Runoff conveyed to Lake Washington through several surface drainage “chains” integral to the wetland/habitat complex.	Similar post-construction drainage pattern to proposed action, with slightly smaller area developed for natural surface drainage chains.	Continued sheet flow drainage characteristics on highly modified and compacted site. Existing storm drains to Lake Washington deteriorated.
18.6 acres of constructed impervious surfaces (paving, roofs, etc.), a reduction of 7.7 acres from the existing condition. Slower overall rate of runoff discharge, based on smaller areas of constructed hardscape and compacted soils, and extensive sports field area with sand and gravel subgrades for optimum drainage.	20.2 acres of constructed impervious surfaces, a net reduction of 6.1 acres. Slower overall rate of runoff discharge, similar to proposed action.	27.4 acres of constructed impervious surfaces within project limits. Poor permeability from compacted soils in much of remaining area.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
WATER (cont'd)		
Potential localized, short-term sediment discharge from construction ground disturbance; impacts limited through TESC measures required by construction stormwater permit.	Potential limited, short-term construction impacts similar to proposed action, possibly slightly less due to somewhat smaller area of surface disturbance.	Negligible potential short-term, localized sediment discharge associated with demolition of several structures.
Water quality treatment systems (bioswales, filter strips, wetponds, water quality vaults) incorporated to treat runoff from developed areas before discharge to wetland/habitat complex. Treatment facilities designed to state/local performance standards.	Water quality treatment systems and design standards same as for proposed action.	Continued stormwater discharge from project site to Lake Washington without water quality treatment.
Positive water quality impact expected from improved drainage characteristics and addition of water quality treatment facilities.	Positive water quality impact expected, similar to proposed action.	Potential water quality impact, but not measured or detected.
PLANTS/WETLANDS		
Wetland/habitat complex of 65.1 total acres, including 31 wetland acres. Total habitat area increased by net of 11 acres and wetland area increased by a net of 8.5 acres from existing conditions. Substantial increase in wetland function and values.	Wetland/habitat complex of 61.6 total acres, including 32.2 wetland acres. Total habitat area increased by net of 7.5 acres and wetland area increased by a net of 9.7 acres from existing conditions. Substantial increase in wetland function and values.	Effective area of habitat zones approximately 54.1 acres, including about 22.5 acres of wetlands. Existing upland and wetland habitats provide low functions due to variety of limitations.
Loss of small area (9.9 acres) of existing wetland habitat of low functional value in sports field complex portion of the site. Net increase in total wetland and upland habitat area, to replace existing parking lot, tennis courts and roadway. Existing emergent marshes and sedge meadow in interior portion	Loss of small area (4.8 acres) of existing wetland habitat in sports field area and enhancement of existing emergent marshes and sedge meadow in interior portion of site, similar to proposed action. Existing parking lot, tennis courts and roadway in interior portion of site to remain.	Existing wetland habitats would remain but proceed through natural successional stages, with corresponding changes in wetland area and functions over time.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
PLANTS/WETLANDS (cont'd)		
of site retained and enhanced in size and functional value.		
Extensive areas of upland meadow, savannah, non-native shrub thickets, non-native trees, wet meadows and shrub meadows converted to complex mosaic of ponds, marshy pools, seasonal wetlands and a lagoon on Lake Washington, interspersed with retained and planted native deciduous forest area.	Extensive areas of mixed upland and wetland habitats converted to complex mosaic of ponds, marshy pools, seasonal wetlands and a lagoon on Lake Washington, interspersed with retained and planted native deciduous forest area.	Current mix of upland and wetland habitats to change through natural succession and implementation of park vegetation management plan; gradual removal of invasive, non-native plant species.
No documented rare, threatened or endangered plant species present, none affected.	No documented rare, threatened or endangered plant species present, none affected.	No documented rare, threatened or endangered plant species present, none affected.
No significant adverse indirect impacts to wetland or upland communities on long-term basis. Water quantity and quality changes likely beneficial for wetlands. Disturbance of plant communities through increased human presence or lighting system use not expected to be significant.	Long-term indirect impact potential similar to proposed action, likewise not significant. Substantial increase in human use, but less than proposed action. No measurable exposure of wetland/habitat complex to artificial lighting.	Existing sources of potential indirect effects on plant communities would continue. Gradual increase in human use over time.
ANIMALS AND FISH		
Wildlife		
Conversion, enhancement and expansion of existing and new habitat types to develop wetland/habitat zone of 65.1 acres, with a complex mosaic of wetland and upland habitats providing increased habitat function to a variety of wildlife species. Overall net decrease in upland habitat and net increase in wetland habitat.	Conversion, enhancement and expansion of existing and new habitat types to develop wetland/habitat zone of 61.6 acres (3.5 acres less than proposed action), similar to proposed action. Overall net decrease in upland habitat and increase in wetland habitat.	Area of effective habitat within project site estimated at 54.1 acres as at present, with greater area in paved surfaces than either proposed action or lesser capacity alternative.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
Wildlife (cont'd)		
<p>Displacement of up to 10 acres of existing wetland habitat, predominantly wet meadow and scrub wetland, with sports fields, landscaping, parking lots and trails. Replacement of approximately 12 acres of buildings and paved areas with wetland/habitat area, upland forest buffer or park landscaping.</p> <p>Overall increase in number and species diversity expected for birds, but changes variable depending on habitat needs. Benefits expected primarily for waterfowl, migrating and wintering shorebirds and marsh birds, and forest-dependent birds; reduced numbers likely for ground-dwelling birds.</p> <p>Mammal diversity expected to increase. Water-oriented species such as beaver, muskrat and otter expected to benefit the most; increase also expected for forest-dependent species (such as squirrels), cavity-nesters and bats. Reduced numbers expected for ground-dwelling mammals such as meadow voles, shrews, mice, rats and rabbits. Increased diversity and abundance of amphibians and reptiles, especially wetland-dwelling species.</p>	<p>Displacement of approximately 5 acres of existing wetland habitat, predominantly wet meadow and scrub wetland, with sports field complex facilities. Replacement of approximately 10 acres of buildings and paved areas with wetland/habitat area, upland forest buffer or park landscaping.</p> <p>Some increase in number and species diversity for birds, similar to proposed action, but lesser overall benefits for birds due to retained interior parking lot and access road.</p> <p>Overall benefits for mammals similar to proposed action, but somewhat less due to slightly reduced habitat acreage.</p> <p>Overall benefits for amphibians and reptiles similar to proposed action, but somewhat less due to slightly reduced habitat acreage.</p> <p>Changes to human disturbance patterns similar to proposed action. Comparatively greater human use in the core area of the habitat</p>	<p>Existing park acreage available as wildlife habitat would generally remain, with changed conditions over time through natural succession and implementation of park vegetation management plan.</p> <p>Removal over time of non-native invasive species, plus maturing of on-site vegetation already present, would be expected to favor species dependent on deciduous forest. Species using existing meadow and wetland habitats would likely decrease in number and diversity.</p> <p>Unrestricted human access to virtually all areas of the project site would likely continue as at present, with associated disturbance effects for wildlife using the site.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
Wildlife (cont'd)		
Possible positive and negative effects from changes in human disturbance patterns. Pedestrian circulation system would guide visitors to peripheral areas of wetland/habitat complex, providing greater protection to core area that now has unrestricted human access. Total human use in the habitat complex would increase, due to the attraction of the habitat complex and secondary pedestrian use from other park activities.	complex due to retained interior parking lot and access road. Substantial increase in total use of the habitat complex, but considerably less than for proposed action.	Exterior lighting conditions similar to present, except for removal of lights at demolished buildings; negligible potential for adverse light impacts on wildlife.
Western fringe of wetland/habitat complex exposed to artificial light from the sports fields. Research suggesting adverse effects on wildlife from other types of artificial lighting not directly applicable to sports field lights, so likelihood of adverse impacts cannot be predicted. If light from sports fields did affect wildlife, consideration of context and intensity indicates impacts would be limited to a small portion of the wetland/habitat complex, would affect habitats that do not exist now, and would not likely be significant.	Lighted field configuration would not result in spill light within wetland/habitat complex. Therefore, potential impacts on wildlife, primarily birds and insects, from sports field and parking lot lighting would not be an issue.	Exterior lighting conditions similar to present, except for removal of lights at demolished buildings; negligible potential for adverse light impacts on wildlife.
No adverse effects expected on any listed wildlife species.	No adverse effects expected on any listed wildlife species.	No adverse effects expected on any listed wildlife species.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
<i>Fish</i>		
Potential for minor, localized, short-term water quality effects in fish habitat from ground disturbance during construction; impacts limited through TESC measures required by construction stormwater permit.	Potential for minor, localized, short-term water quality effects in fish habitat from ground disturbance during construction, similar to proposed action.	Negligible potential for minor, localized, short-term water quality effects in fish habitat from ground or shoreline disturbance during demolition or major maintenance activities.
Temporary disturbance and loss of fish habitat along small area of Lake Washington shoreline for construction of proposed lagoon. Timing of construction impact would comply with specified periods for in-water construction.	Temporary disturbance and loss of fish habitat along small area of Lake Washington shoreline for construction of proposed lagoon, same as for proposed action.	Current extent and quality of near-shore fish habitat expected to continue.
Long-term benefit to native fish using Lake Washington system through creation of 4.4-acre lagoon with a convoluted shoreline along the lake, providing increase in valuable near-shore habitat. Lagoon design includes measures to favor native species and discourage use by non-native species.	Long-term benefit to native fish using Lake Washington system through creation of 4.4-acre lagoon and increase in valuable near-shore habitat, same as for proposed action.	
No adverse effects expected on any listed fish species. Potential habitat benefits for Puget Sound chinook salmon, currently listed as a threatened species, primarily through creation of additional rearing habitat available for juvenile chinook.	No adverse effects expected on any listed fish species. Potential habitat benefits for listed Puget Sound chinook salmon.	No adverse effects expected on any listed fish species.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
Lighting systems on 11 sports fields would create electric power demand of approximately 775 kW. Fields would typically operate from 600 to 1,000 hours each per year, depending on the type of field, and consume a total of about 645,000 kWh per year.	Lighting systems on 3 sports fields would create electric power demand of approximately 205 kW. Fields would typically operate from 600 to 1,000 hours per year each, depending on the type of field, and consume a total of about 175,000 kWh per year (approximately one-fourth the consumption of the proposed action.	Minimal amounts of electricity would continue to be consumed for building, street and parking lot lighting on the site. Energy use would likely decline following demolition of several buildings on the site.
Lighting systems for parking lots, roadways and building security would create an additional demand of about 83 kW.	Ancillary lighting systems much less extensive than proposed action, would create an additional demand of about 20 to 25 kW.	
Energy consumption for field lighting and other systems would be equivalent to less than 1/100 th of 1 percent of typical annual consumption by Seattle City Light customers, and would represent a negligible impact on the utility's service capacity or existing customers.	Energy consumption for field lighting and other systems would represent a negligible impact on Seattle City Light capacity or existing customers.	
Increased on-site water consumption for irrigation of fields, landscaped areas and new plant communities in habitat areas. Irrigation use for expanded, renovated sports meadow area estimated at 1.1 million cubic feet or 25.8 acre-feet per year. Project water requirements would not represent adverse impact on water provider or supply sources.	Larger increase in water consumption, relative to proposed action, to maintain additional natural-turf sports fields. Irrigation use for 10 natural-turf fields likely to be about 3 million cubic feet or 75 acre-feet per year. No adverse impact on water provider or supply sources expected.	Continued small-scale water use for irrigation of fields and landscaping.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
NOISE		
<p>Construction and demolition activities would create temporary, intermittent noise at varying times and intervals during the construction period. While construction would span a period of 10 years or more, heavy equipment activity and noise would be concentrated in periods of about 3 months each during 4 construction phases.</p> <p>Construction activities subject to noise control provisions of the City's noise ordinance, with limits on hours of noise generation and on noise levels in residential areas, and monitoring for compliance.</p> <p>Construction noise likely to be audible at times in adjacent residential areas on the Sand Point campus and the Radford Court complex. Based on expected compliance with noise ordinance, construction noise impacts are not expected to be significant.</p> <p>Predicted noise levels from sports field operation would meet Seattle noise limits at all on-site and off-site locations during fall and winter, and would generally be lower than existing sound levels in the project vicinity. Predicted spring/summer field noise would meet daytime noise limits at all measured locations, and would exceed nighttime limits only at SPCA Building 224.</p>	<p>Construction noise sources, duration, control measures and impacts essentially the same as those identified for the proposed action.</p> <p>Sports field noise sources and impacts similar to the proposed action; potential to exceed nighttime limits at Building 224, despite smaller increase in overall park and sports field use, and considerably less extensive field use in evening hours.</p>	<p>Limited, short-term, intermittent noise possible from maintenance, minor construction and demolition activities.</p> <p>Ongoing activities subject to control provisions of City's noise ordinance.</p> <p>Continued use of existing Sand Point Fields and sports meadow fields for programmed and unstructured athletic activities, with associated intermittent minor noise from participants and spectators. Existing noise levels not documented as a frequent source of complaints from neighbors.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
NOISE (cont'd)		
<p>Sports field noise impacts would be insignificant at off-site locations and similar to existing levels at on-site locations.</p> <p>Traffic noise associated with sports field use would not increase predicted on-site noise levels above sports field noise alone. Increased off-site traffic noise associated with sports fields would be barely discernible.</p>	<p>On-site traffic noise levels predicted to be slightly less than for proposed action. No off-site traffic noise impacts expected.</p>	
LAND AND SHORELINE USE		
<i>Land Use Patterns and Housing</i>		
<p>Minor internal shift in allocation of park uses within project site; additional acreage devoted to sports field use, most of remaining area converted from unprogrammed use to wetland/habitat complex. Intensified human use of the project site.</p> <p>No direct impact on land use patterns in the adjacent off-site community. Potential for minor indirect impact if additional retail/service use developed in response to increased park use.</p> <p>No impact on housing supply or patterns.</p>	<p>Internal park land use shifts similar to proposed action, with slightly less area allocated to sports field and wetland/habitat use.</p> <p>No direct impact on land use patterns in the adjacent off-site community. Slightly reduced potential for minor indirect impact from additional retail/service use, relative to proposed action.</p> <p>No impact on housing supply or patterns.</p>	<p>No change in internal park land use allocation expected; sports field and unprogrammed activity areas to continue as at present.</p> <p>No influence on off-site land use patterns.</p> <p>No influence on housing supply or patterns.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
<i>Land Use Plans, Policies and Regulations</i>		
Proposed project consistent with the open space, shoreline and recreation objectives of City's Comprehensive Plan and Parks and Recreation Plan.	Project alternative consistent with the open space, shoreline and recreation objectives of City's Comprehensive Plan and Parks and Recreation Plan.	Future activities consistent with City's Comprehensive Plan and Parks and Recreation Plan, land use and zoning code, Shoreline Overlay District, critical areas regulations, Sand Point Physical Development Management Plan and Sand Point Historic Properties Reuse and Protection Plan.
Proposed project consistent with the City's land use and zoning code, including the Sand Point Overlay District. DPR would need to petition DCLU for waiver on structure height limits to install sports field light poles in the SF-7200 zone.	Project alternative consistent with City's land use and zoning code, would need waiver on structure height limits to install sports field light poles in the SF-7200 zone, same as proposed action.	
Proposed project consistent with permitted land uses and development standards for Shoreline Overlay District; might qualify for exemption from shoreline substantial development permit process for habitat improvement created by lagoon.	Project alternative consistent with Shoreline Overlay District, might qualify for exemption from shoreline substantial development permit process, same as proposed action.	
Proposed project consistent with City environmentally critical areas designations and standards.	Project alternative consistent with City environmentally critical areas designations and standards.	
Proposed project consistent with the Sand Point Physical Development Management Plan and the Sand Point Historic Properties Reuse and Protection Plan.	Project alternative consistent with the Sand Point Physical Development Management Plan and the Sand Point Historic Properties Reuse and Protection Plan.	

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
AESTHETICS		
<p>Visual character of built environment within portions of project site and the park would change with intensified sports field development. Changes would be noticeable primarily in the western and southern sectors of the park, adjacent to existing development. Views in shoreline area, particularly those oriented toward Lake Washington and the Cascade Mountains, would generally remain as at present.</p> <p>Minimal impact on daytime views toward the park from designated scenic routes (Sand Point Way NE and NE 65th Street); changed character of park entrance at NE 65th Street.</p> <p>Variable modifications of daytime views to the project site from nearby areas. Landscape modifications would include removal of existing prominent structure (Building 193) and associated facilities, and addition of sports field light poles, playing surfaces, fencing and parking areas. Partial views of new facilities would be possible at some locations on the hills to the west of Sand Point Way and south of the park, depending on site-specific view corridor conditions. Visible elements of the project would not dominate the views from these locations.</p>	<p>Changes in visual character, and locations where changes evident, similar to proposed action. Somewhat less change to appearance of built environment because less extensive lighting in sports field complex.</p> <p>Impact on daytime views toward park from scenic routes similar to those for proposed action.</p> <p>Impacts on daytime views from hillside areas west and south of project site similar to proposed action; considerably less evidence of sports field light poles, but similar overall development footprint.</p>	<p>Visual character of built environment similar to current conditions, except for future removal of prominent structure (Building 193) and associated buildings in southern portion of park. Some change in character of natural environment through maturation and management of existing vegetation.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
AESTHETICS (cont'd)		
View modifications from the proposed action, both positive and negative, could be most apparent during daylight hours from the surface of Lake Washington to the east, although sports field features would be partially screened. Project features might be discernible in distant views from east side of the lake, but changes would not be significant.	Impacts on daytime views from surface and east side of lake Washington similar to proposed action, with somewhat less evidence of sports field light poles.	
LIGHT AND GLARE		
<p>Variable incidence of light trespass (glare, spill light and skyglow), based on specific location, from lighting systems on 11 sports fields; proposed systems incorporate latest technology available to minimize light trespass.</p> <p>Spill light levels would be negligible beyond about 150 feet from fields, and would comply with DPR standards for permissible spill light at nearest residential property line; no adverse spill light impacts for adjacent residential uses.</p> <p>Primary exposure to direct glare from sports field lights would be in transitional housing area of Sand Point campus directly west of Sportsfield Drive, primarily Buildings 224, 26N and 26S. Possible direct glare exposure at some locations in Radford Court complex south of the project site.</p>	<p>Variable incidence of light trespass, based on specific location, from sports field lighting systems; same lighting technology as proposed action, but light systems used on 3 fields rather than 11.</p> <p>Insignificant spill light impacts, similar to proposed action.</p> <p>Distribution of direct glare impacts similar in location to proposed action, but substantially reduced in magnitude and extent due to fewer poles (21 poles, vs. 80), lights and lit fields. Reduced potential for glare impacts at Radford Court, and reduced magnitude in transitional housing area west of Sportsfield Drive.</p>	Variable incidence of light trespass from existing light sources on project site. Most significant light source to be removed with planned demolition of Building 193. No major new sources of exterior lighting expected.

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
LIGHT AND GLARE (cont'd)		
<p>Limited off-site direct glare exposure, primarily to people traveling along Sand Point Way NE or some residents in areas west of Sand Point Way. Despite lack of direct glare exposure, reflected light and/or illuminated surfaces would be visible from many locations on View Ridge to the west of the project site.</p> <p>Significant increase in surface luminance within park from light reflecting off more than 30 acres of lighted surface. Surface luminance would be noticeable during hours of field operation to residents of adjacent neighborhoods, even if not exposed to direct glare. Luminance could be evident to viewers up to several miles distant in some locations.</p> <p>Proposed lighting systems designed to minimize skyglow contribution through predominant use of full-cutoff light fixtures. Unavoidable increase in upward-directed light through reflection from lighted surfaces. While project area is currently subject to skyglow from other urban sources, the project would generate increased skyglow that would be noticeable and could interfere with ability to view the night sky when the lights were in operation.</p>	<p>Limited direct glare exposure to Sand Point Way NE or in residential areas west of Sand Point Way, somewhat less than for proposed action. Reflected light and/or illuminated surfaces visible from locations on View Ridge, similar to proposed action.</p> <p>Surface luminance impacts similar to proposed action in type, but considerably reduced in magnitude and extent. Light reflected from approximately 10 acres of lighted surfaces.</p> <p>Skyglow contribution substantially reduced from proposed action, would still be evident locally.</p>	

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
RECREATION		
<p>Disruption and temporary displacement of existing recreational activities within project site during construction of proposed project, primarily the sports field component. Some inconvenience to existing users of adjacent areas, such as beach area and boat launch.</p> <p>Major expansion of capacity and use levels for wide variety of structured athletic activities at Sand Point Magnuson Park from development of 15 sports fields and sports courts of several types. Based on hours of use, project represents approximately six-fold expansion of capacity for sports field activities. Also increased capacity for informal sports field use.</p> <p>Substantial capacity increase and quality improvement in opportunities for walking/hiking and passive park uses, such as nature appreciation, interpretation and education.</p> <p>Modification of existing human use patterns on site; general intensification of use in sports field complex, and redirection and management of human use and access in wetland/habitat portion of site.</p>	<p>Disruption, displacement and inconvenience effects on existing uses from project construction, similar to proposed action.</p> <p>Major expansion of capacity and use levels for wide variety of structured and informal athletic activities, but to lesser extent than proposed action; up to 14 sports fields, but total hours of use would be considerably less (about half) because only 3 fields lighted, versus 11 for proposed action.</p> <p>Increased/improved opportunities for walking/hiking and passive uses such as nature appreciation, interpretation and education, similar to proposed action.</p> <p>Modification of existing human use patterns on site, similar to proposed action.</p>	<p>Minimal disruption, displacement or inconvenience effects on existing uses from construction, demolition or major maintenance activities.</p> <p>Continued use of Sand Point and sports meadow fields at current capacity levels; field use subject to undesirable surface condition, largely due to poor drainage.</p> <p>Continued use of existing opportunities for walking/hiking, primarily on paved roads and sidewalks or informal social trails; limited opportunities for nature-related activities due to habitat condition and lack of specific facilities.</p> <p>Continued unstructured human access to virtually all areas of the project site.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
HISTORIC AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION		
<p>Demolition of Building 15 (the former Hobby Shop), a Category II contributing resource to the Sand Point Historic District, to accommodate reconfigured park entrance at NE 65th Street. Demolition to require prior historic review, consultation, permit process and mitigation measures, and would not be expected to affect the overall integrity of the historic district.</p> <p>Character of views in historic view corridor D would be modified with addition of features of the sports field complex; these would generally replace existing park features, and would not block the eastward view to Lake Washington and the mountains. Proposed action would not affect views within other historic view corridors in the Sand Point Historic District.</p> <p>Low potential for discovery of archaeological resources during project construction, due to extensive prior site modification; significant damage to archaeological resources unlikely.</p>	<p>Impacts to historic structures, specifically Building 15, the same as for the proposed action.</p> <p>Impacts to historic view corridors similar to proposed action; less evidence of sports field features.</p> <p>Low potential for discovery of archaeological resources and associated impact during project construction, as for the proposed action.</p>	<p>No construction-related impacts to historic resources anticipated. Low potential for impacts to archaeological resources from demolition of existing non-historic buildings.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
TRANSPORTATION		
<p>Project construction activities would cause varying levels of traffic disruption intermittently during the construction period. Construction traffic impacts to be limited through procedures specified in project construction management plan.</p> <p>Increased traffic to project site, primarily from users of sports fields and including use of wetland/habitat complex. Proposed project facilities estimated to generate 3,280 daily trips (2,260 net new trips) at full operation, with a net increase of 307 trips estimated during the weekday PM peak hour. Project traffic impacts would depend on changes in peak-hour conditions.</p> <p>Project trips distributed north and south on Sand Point Way NE and west on multiple streets serving the local area. Project-related increases in traffic volumes would be less than 4 percent at most intersections affected, and no more than 7 percent.</p> <p>Intersection levels of service with the project would change from LOS B to LOS C at NE 65th Street/Sand Point Way NE and NE 70th Street/Sand Point Way NE; these changes would not be significant and traffic mitigation would not be required. Level of service would</p>	<p>Construction impacts on traffic similar to the proposed action, and possibly somewhat less due to fewer vehicle trips.</p> <p>Increased traffic to project site, similar to proposed action. Daily trips estimated at 3,000 (1,970 new trips); 307 net new peak hour trips, same as for the proposed action.</p> <p>Project trip distribution and intersection volumes the same as for the proposed action.</p> <p>Insignificant impacts on intersection operations, same as for the proposed action.</p>	<p>Minimal impacts on local traffic from construction activities on the project site. Some potential for impacts associated with demolition of Building 193 and other structures.</p> <p>Continued current patterns and levels of park user traffic to project site, likely to increase gradually at about the rate of local population growth.</p> <p>Traffic from existing sports field/project site use distributed to intersections the same as for the proposed action, with substantially lower volumes.</p> <p>Continued insignificant impacts on intersection operations from existing sports field/project site use.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
TRANSPORTATION (cont'd)		
<p>remain unchanged by addition of project-related traffic at other study area intersections.</p> <p>Project traffic not expected to add significantly to vehicle queues at NE 65th Street/Sand Point Way or NE 45th Place/Union Bay Place.</p> <p>Parking capacity within the project site would be 991 spaces, well in excess of estimated peak demand for project uses of 530 vehicles. Overall capacity in the park reduced to about 2,250 spaces, but overall demand would rarely exceed 1,600 spaces. No adverse parking impacts would occur.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on transit services or facilities. Substantial improvements to non-motorized facilities included in the proposed action.</p> <p>With-project traffic volumes would result in volume/capacity ratios less than the level of service standard for applicable screenlines; project would be consistent with transportation concurrency standards.</p>	<p>Insignificant impacts on vehicle queues at key intersections.</p> <p>Parking capacity within the project site would be 1,065 spaces, well in excess of estimated peak demand for project uses of 530 vehicles. Overall capacity in the park reduced to about 2,320 spaces, but overall demand would rarely exceed 1,600 spaces. No adverse parking impacts would occur.</p> <p>No adverse impacts on transit services or facilities. Substantial improvements to non-motorized facilities in this alternative.</p> <p>Project alternative would be consistent with transportation concurrency standards.</p>	<p>Continued insignificant impacts on vehicle queues at key intersections.</p> <p>Parking capacity unchanged from present level, sufficient to meet overall demand.</p> <p>No impacts on transit services or facilities. No substantial change to existing non-motorized facilities.</p> <p>Ongoing park operation and maintenance activities consistent with transportation concurrency standards.</p>

Proposed Action	Lesser Capacity Alternative	No Action Alternative
PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES		
Substantial increase in visitor numbers at the park and the project site, likely with corresponding increases in the frequency of responses for police and emergency medical services. Increased demand not expected to be significant relative to capacity of service providers, or to result in decreased service levels or need for additional emergency service staff and equipment.	Increase in visitor numbers and demand for emergency response, but somewhat less than for the proposed action; impacts to service levels or need for additional resources not expected.	Visitor numbers and service demands likely to increase gradually in conjunction with local population growth.
Proposed action includes necessary utility connections and upgrades for sanitary sewer, water supply and electrical service; new service loads from project facilities would not be large or exceed the capacity of the respective systems.	Project alternative includes necessary utility connections and upgrades for sanitary sewer, water supply and electrical service; new service loads from project facilities would not be large or exceed the capacity of the respective systems.	No additional modifications to on-site water, sanitary sewer and electrical system infrastructure.
Proposed action includes an integrated drainage system for the project site that would manage water quantity through the wetland complex and provide water quality treatment.	Integrated drainage system with water quality treatment would be developed, similar to the proposed action.	Continued existence and partial functioning of deteriorated storm drain system on the project site.